

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter, I discuss the findings and interpretations. The findings and interpretations answer the research questions stated in chapter I, where the objective of this study is to find out the words and phrases that represent Romanticism Era in Edgar Allan Poe's poems, *Lenore* and *The Raven*. To reach the objective, the words and phrases that show the Romanticism Era's characteristics in the poems are gathered and analyzed based on the five characteristics of Romanticism Era which also contain dark romanticism characteristics. They are: 1) imagination, 2) nature, 3) symbolism and myth, 4) intuition and subjectivity, and 5) individualism. All of those characteristics can present the characteristics of dark romanticism: dark, creepy, gloomy, and dreary tones.

After gathering the words and phrases containing the characteristics, I found seven words and four phrases in *The Raven* and four words and four phrases in *Lenore* to analyze. The words and phrases that I found are words and phrases that attract me to analyze. There are a lot more words and phrases in *The Raven* and *Lenore* that can also represent both of the characteristics. They are worthy of discussion as they represent the five characteristics of Romanticism Era, especially the dark romanticism's characteristics.

4.1. Words and Phrases that Represent Romanticism Era's Characteristics in *The Raven*

In this section, I discuss my finding of words and phrases in the poem *The Raven* written by Edgar Allan Poe in 1845 (Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, pp. 143-147). The words and phrases which I analyse gives information about the characteristics of the dark Romanticism Era.

4.1.1. "Raven"

The word that continuously appear in this famous poem is "raven". This word also becomes the title of this poem. "Raven" appears 10 times in this poem. It appears in stanza 7 (line 2), stanza 8 (line 4 and line 6), stanza 10 (line 1), stanza 12 (line 1), stanza 14 (line 6), stanza 15 (line 6), stanza 16 (line 6), stanza 17 (line 6), and stanza 18 (line 1). The word "raven" in this poem represents four of Stobough's characteristics of Romanticism Era: imagination, symbolism and myth, intuition and subjectivity, and nature. The real meaning of "raven" represents nature characteristic because it means a huge bird that have black fur. This bird usually symbolizes death and evil. Raven can represent death and evil not only because of its black fur but also because of the myth that says about the birds crow and raven that are the messengers of death. The fact that raven always comes to the place where people are no longer alive makes the assumption that if a raven flies into a house, it brings important news to the people in the house. The news carried by the bird is usually the news about the death of a family or the people that live in the house or about something bad that will happen in the future.

In *The Raven* poem, "raven" becomes the symbol of the death of family or the people that live in the house visited by the raven. This fact is related to the

poem that tells about a raven coming to a home where a man sits in his despair because he has just lost his wife, the beloved Lenore. In stanza 4, the narrator starts to be disturbed by something that wants to visit him. The narrator looks at the door and finds nothing. He calls out his beloved's name, Lenore, in stanza 5 because he thinks that the visitor is Lenore. Suddenly, he hears the tapping sound that comes from his window. The sound is louder than the sound that he hears before. After checking it, he finds out that the visitor he has been looking for is sitting comfortably above his chamber door. Unfortunately, this visitor does not bring a good thing to the narrator instead it brings bad news to him. This bird wants to make the narrator realize that the death of his lover, Lenore, is not his imagination but it is a reality. So, the raven is a death messenger.

The raven which comes to visit the narrator is not an ordinary raven that does not exist in real life. The raven in this poem is very special for the narrator. It can be seen from the way narrator tells about it.

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately **raven** of the saintly days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not an instant stopped or stayed
he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door
Perched upon a bust of Pallas just above my chamber door
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

(Parker, 2005, The Raven, p. 144, stanza 7, line 2)

The narrator calls this creature as “the stately raven” (stanza 7, line 2). It shows up that the narrator thinks that this raven is very impressive and holds a high status. The narrator also thinks that this creature is not just an animal but, in the narrator’s opinion, is similar to a human being. Using the capital “R” for the animal, Raven, it implies that the narrator gives a special human attribute to it.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,

By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,

“Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou,” I said, “art sure no craven,

Ghastly grim and ancient raven wandering from the Nightly shore—

Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night’s Plutonian shore!”

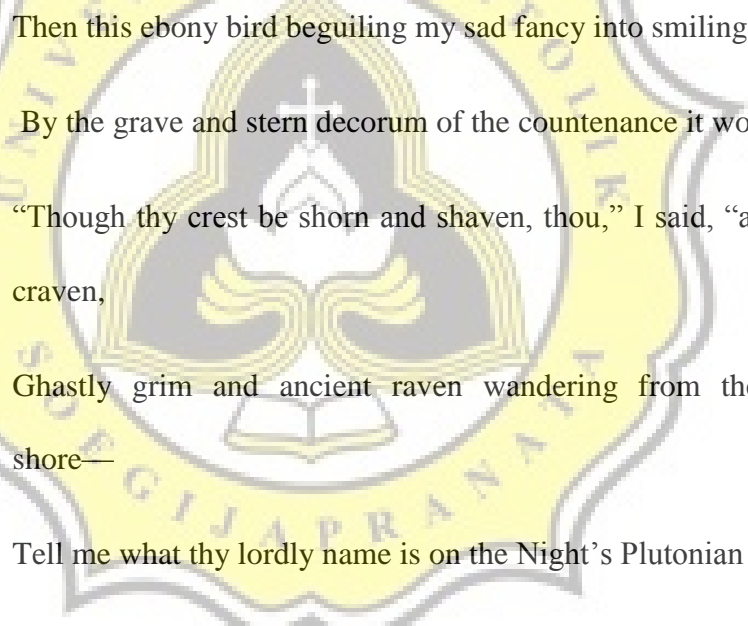
Quoth the **Raven** “Nevermore.”

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 144, stanza 8, line 6)

This imaginary creature is related to Poe’s real life. Didier (1879, p. 100) supports this when he explains that *The Raven* is made by Poe when Poe starts to prepare the death of his beloved wife. One can take a conclusion that Poe creates the imaginary raven in the poem because he knows that his wife is going to die and he is going to be left alone. Poe chooses this creature to represent that he has a vision of Virginia’s near death when he knows that Virginia is getting very sick. In his mind, even if Virginia still fights with tuberculosis, he imagines that he will lose her very soon. He is in depression, so he creates his imaginary friend that can

represent his feelings. Poe's feelings expressed in writing is related to the fact that in Romanticism period, people put more attention to ones' feeling rather thinking in a logical way as a way out of their personal problems.

The raven in this poem also uses vocabularies that represent dark, creepy, and gloomy flavors of this poem. The dark and gloomy characteristics are represented by this creature not only because of the raven's black fur but also because of its existence since stanza 7. It represents the narrator's feelings of sadness and hopelessness, like shown in stanza 8, 10, 14, and 15. For example, in stanza 8, the narrator says,



Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
“Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou,” I said, “art sure no
craven,
Ghastly grim and ancient raven wandering from the Nightly
shore—
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore!”
Quoth the **Raven** “Nevermore.”

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 144, stanza 8, line 6)

It shows up that Poe is in deep sorrow before the bird comes to his house and he hopes that this bird can change his sadness to happiness. He starts talking to the bird about his feeling and the reason behind his feeling. In stanza 10, he confesses that he is in a deep sorrow because the death of his beloved ones. Surprisingly, the

bird replies him by only one word “Nevermore”. He starts guessing the meaning of this word in stanza 13.

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom’s core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion’s velvet lining that the lamplight gloated o’er,
But whose velvet violet lining with the lamplight gloating o’er,
She shall press, ah, nevermore!

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 146, stanza 13)

He finally finds out this meaning in the next stanza.

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen
censer
Swung by Angels whose faint foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
“Wretch,” I cried, “thy God hath lent thee--by these angels he hath
sent thee
Respite--respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore;
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe and forget this lost Lenore!”
Quoth the Raven, “Nevermore.”

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 146, stanza 13)

The narrator in the poem realizes that reality cannot be changed. He is still in sorrow to mourn the death of his beloved. It happens because he could not move on from his loss of Lenore and he has no will to move from his loss. It places him

in despair waiting for a help from others, and it might be from the bird. Unfortunately, this raven does not do anything to help him because it is his own reflection of sad and hopeless feeling. It is related to the fact that Poe is in depression due to the death of his loved ones. Poe does not try to leave behind from his deep sorrow. He is in his depression and he is starting to become addicted to alcohol. He becomes alcoholic because he is hopeless to find happiness.

The raven in stanza 7 gives the creepy feeling. It gives goosebumps not only because the fear feeling brought by this creature but also its appearance that starts with a strange thing that happens to the narrator. In stanza 3, it starts knocking the door of a house like asking permission to enter the house. After the narrator opens the door, he finds that there is no one waiting for him. Suddenly, after entering from the window which is wide opened by the narrator, this bird calmly sits above the door like it is the one who knocks the door. I think this raven wants to say that even if people know that ones will encounter with death, they do not know how death will take a decision to meet them. It can be related to the environment where Edgar Allan Poe lived at the time. With the bad environment that provided epidemic and war, people started to think about death. But they did not have an idea about how they would die. It gave a fear feeling of death to people.

4.1.2. “Midnight Dreary”

The narrator reveals the time when he thinks about something that makes him tired and sad. He says it in the beginning of the poem when he opens *The Raven* by saying the phrase “midnight dreary” like shown below:

Once upon a **midnight dreary**, while I pondered, weak and weary,

Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,

While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,

As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.

“ ‘Tis some visiter,” I muttered, “tapping at my chamber door

Only this, and nothing more.”

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 143, stanza 1, line 1)

It is my belief that this phrase can represent three characteristics of Romanticism period: nature, intuition and subjectivity, and individualism. This phrase can portray nature because the word “midnight” refers to the middle period of night when the clock shows exactly at 12 o’clock. It marks the end of the day and time for every one to take a rest. At this time, there is nobody supposed to be still awake because people usually will take a rest at this time. No one will interest to look at the midnight’s view because there is no light at the time except the light from lamp. The lamp that existed in 1800s was not the electric light but it was the oil gas lamp. I consider this kind of lamp could not give enough light for people to see everything clearly. Although there was moon or star in the sky, it was not enough to give a light to people who wanted to go out. From my perspective, Poe adds the word dreary to give the feeling of gloomy, unhappy, and low-spirited. If the word “midnight” and “dreary” are combined, the meaning becomes a gloomy feeling in the middle of night. “Midnight dreary” can represent nature and intuition and subjectivity which become two characteristics of Romanticism Era. It happens because midnight is one of world’s phenomenon that cannot be created

by human beings and dreary is the feeling created by one due to one's feeling and unconscious reason. This phrase gives the vibe of dark and gloomy.

In the poem, the narrator starts his story with a phrase "Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary," (Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 144, Stanza 1, Line 1) that shows up if the narrator is in deep sorrow and loneliness without hope about a better tomorrow. When other people are asleep, he is still awake and mourns for Lenore. He does not cry but he is in his despression to face the fact that Lenore has passed away. When he hears the knocking sound, he has no idea that no one will pay him a visit in the middle of the night. I believe he is completely unaware about it because he does not care about time. He does not know how many hours or days have passed because he only wants to go back to the time when Lenore is still alive. The narrator's unawareness of the passing of time is linked to the Poe's real life. According to Didier (1879), Poe did not care about anything after his wife's death. He was alive but he could not move on and he could not forget Virginia. It made Poe spend his time to mourn and feel the gloomy and hopeless feeling all the time.

Through the poem, I see about individualism from the phrase "midnight dreary". The kind of individualism understood through reading "midnight dreary" is not an ordinary individualism. It is the individualism which is followed by a gloomy feeling. This kind of individualism can be seen from the fact that the narrator is alone at midnight. The narrator says that he is alone. He also says that he is not sleeping in the midnight and he is thinking about his sadness. Nobody will be his friend to stay at the late night like that. It can be meant that he wants to be left alone and has no desire to be friend with anyone. I think it is related to the

fact that Poe is always left alone by the person whom he loves. When his beloved person has gone, Poe prefers to remain alone. The hurt and unhappy feeling that happens due to the loss of his beloved person makes Poe want to stay alone because he does not want to stay with someone who will leave him. This individualism also relates to the fact that there was nobody would take care to others due to the poor condition and environment. I think at the time even though people say that they take care about other people's condition, they did not do anything to help her because their poor circumstance. Moreover, when the disease like tuberculosis came, people did not want to meet others because they were afraid to be affected by the disease. It made people have to mind their own business and live in increasingly onerous or strenuous ways.

4.1.3. "While I Pondered, Weak, and Weary"

When I read the first line in the first stanza that says "Once upon a midnight dreary, **while I pondered, weak and weary**", I realize that the narrator is in his worst time. The reason is because the narrator uses three words, "pondered", "weak", and "weary. I assume that the narrator uses the word "pondered" because he is in deep thought until he does not realize time passes. He realizes that it is midnight because the sound of the clock gives him the signal of the time. It makes him prefer to use the word "ponder" rather than "think" to emphasize the fact the unknown narrator does not have the habit to think in the unusual time like midnight. This narrator's thinking shows that he has a problem that burdens him and makes him think about it deeply. This heavy problem makes him feel that he is not strong enough to do anything even laying on the bed to take a nap. He can only think about his problem.

The word “weak” represents the narrator’s feeling that happens because of the problem. He thinks that he does not strong enough to solve his problem. It makes the narrator has the feeling of hopelessness and helplessness. These feelings make the narrator say that he is weary. It is because he feels exhausted from having these feelings. In my view, he is having these feelings for a long time since he thinks about his problem. The word “weary” also shows that he has thought about the way to go from his problem for hours. This is the signal that he is not only psychally exhausted but also mentally and emotionally exhausted. Despite the fact he is extremely exhausted, he cannot easily take a rest due to his heavy problem. In my opinion, there are two problems that narrator thinks long and hard to solve it. The two problems are the narrator’s sadness and his feeling of responsibility due to Lenore’s death. He is still in his mourn because of his lover’s death. In the narrator’s grief, he feels that Lenore’s death is his responsibility because he cannot help or save her from the death. So he thinks and imagines the possibilty of changes to save Lenore. Unfortunately, he cannot do anything to change the reality so it makes him feels weak.

This phrase does not only represent the intuition and subjectivity in Romanticism era’s characteristics but it also represents the condition of Poe while he is in his despair. At the time, Poe felt weak because he did not have any strength to help Virginia from tuberculosis. In my view, at this time Poe remembered his mothers. He recalled his memory about his mothers and started to think that he had lost his strenght since he could not help his mothers. It made him feel weary because the condition when he could not do anything to save his beloved one happened again. Because of tuberculosis, Poe faced the death of his

loved ones for three times. Poe had a deep thought about it until he decided that mourning the loss was the only thing he could do. This feeling also relates to the Poe's fatigue towards the environment condition at the time. He was tired to try to have a better life but the condition pushed away his attempts and put him into the poor condition. From Poe's feelings, ones can see the gloomy and dreary tones of dark romanticism characteristics. Poe displayed his feeling of sadness and lifelessness while he was thinking about his beloved women's death through this phrase.

4.1.4. "December"

The word "December" is referring to one of the months people experience the cold season. It makes this word is regarded to a sign of nature because this month is in winter or the coldest season in America. In this month, people can find out one thing that comes from nature, snow. Ones who see snow are going to think that it is confetti given from heaven to celebrate the winter season. Snow causes people want to wait this season to enjoy this beautiful nature. Unfortunately, nothing will live in this season due to its temperature. It makes this season become the symbol of death. In this poem, one can find out that the narrator mourns the death of his lover in the winter season because the word "December" that appears in stanza 2 line 1. In this stanza, the narrator says:

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak **December**,

And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.

Eagerly I wished the morrow;--vainly I had sought to borrow

From my books surcease of sorrow--sorrow for the lost Lenore—

For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore

Nameless here for evermore.

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 143, stanza 2, line 1)

In this stanza the says about the night in stanza 1 line 1, which is not only dark and dreary but it is also cold. It happens because the night that he spend is a midnight in December when the temperature is very low. The narrator also adds the word “bleak” to explain about “December”. I assume that the word “bleak” in here does not only make reference to the fact that there is no warmth, life, and kindness that can be found in December when the narrator feels cold and empty but “bleak” also refers to the narrator’s hopelessness and depression. By adding this word to word “December”, the narrator wants to say his real condition and feeling. In his eyes, nothing is welcoming and encouraging him in the future. This perception builds the feeling of complete emptiness on his heart that leads him in depression until he cannot have a positive think about future. This narrator’s condition and feeling are related to the real life of Edgar Allan Poe.

In Poe’s life, he is understood as struggling with depression and his depression made him run to alcohol. His depression began from the fact that his biological parents had passed away. He was too young to feel the sadness and emptiness due to the death of his parents. Although he was happy with his foster mother’s love, he was still in eagerness to feel the love from the woman who gave birth to him. His sadness was really pilling when his foster mother died and his foster father did not really accept him as his child. When he left his foster father, it was actually the signal that he was eager to be loved. When he was with Virginia,

Poe thought that he could have a better future. He spent a blissful time together with Virginia before the fact that Virginia had the same illness as his mothers had experienced it. He could not do anything to save Virginia because the condition at the time did not support him. After his wife died, Poe's sadness and depression were laying one upon the other. It made Poe think that everything was so heavy to him. When he wrote "Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December" (Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 143, stanza 2, line 1) phrase, he wanted to show up that death of his loved ones made him could not think about a bright future anymore. Poe really piled up his feelings in the word "December" because this word can stand for dark, late, cold, and bleak. It makes "December" word in *The Raven* can represent gloomy in the dark romanticism.

4.1.5. "Ghost"

In *The Raven*, the word "ghost" appears when the man expresses his feeling after Lenore's death by stating:

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December,

And each separate dying ember wrought its **ghost** upon the floor.

Eagerly I wished the morrow;--vainly I had sought to borrow

From my books surcease of sorrow--sorrow for the lost Lenore—

For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore –

Nameless here for evermore..

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 143, stanza 2, line 2)

From my personal perception, the word "ghost" in the second line which says "And each separate dying ember wrought its **ghost** upon the floor" Parker, 2005,

The Raven, p. 143, stanza 2, line 2) is standing for two things, the narrator's memory of Lenore and Poe's fear of death. The narrator's memory of Lenore that can be represented by this word is not the lovely or the good memory but it is the memory of Lenore's death. I presume the narrator uses this word to refer about memory of Lenore's death because he is haunted by it. He uses the word "ghost" because he wants to say that he does not only want to change the fact that Lenore has passed away but he also wants to erase the memory of Lenore's death. It can be the memory that comes from when he sees Lenore's last time or Lenore's funeral. He wants to erase all of them because it is his "ghost", the things which is very frightening to him. The narrator's "ghost" is the Poe's feeling when he took care of Virginia when she was sick. Poe saw Virginia was dying in front of him before she died. At the time, I think that Poe was scared by the fact that Virginia would leave him alone. It became the nightmare that always frightened him when he saw his beloved wife was waiting for the death and there was nothing that he could do to help her. Ghost in this poem can also represent Poe's fear of death.

The reason why I say this word can represent Poe's fear of death is based on the fact that in 1880s there were so many illnesses that killed the innocences. One of the illnesses was tuberculosis that killed Virginia. Because Poe had to take care of Virginia during her sickness, he saw death was coming to her. I think in this stage, the fear that he could die like his wife was on his mind. He was afraid that tuberculosis disease could be transferred to him and he could die like Virginia. Moreover, he saw no hope when he looked at his dirty and poor environment. This condition did not help Virginia to be cured or feel better. Nothing would help Virginia because there was no medical treatment or doctor

available at the time. Her pain became worse due to Poe's economic condition that made Poe could not buy heater that made Virginia felt better. Poe saw Virginia's pain everyday and started to have the feeling of terror due to death. This symbol is also related to the symbol of dying ember which means dying hope because Poe knew that he could die like Virginia and nothing could prevent it. The reason why "ghost" can represent dark and dreary tone because the ghost in this case is the Poe's and narrators's dark memory. The "ghost" also brings the brokenhearted and lifeless feeling from Poe's life.

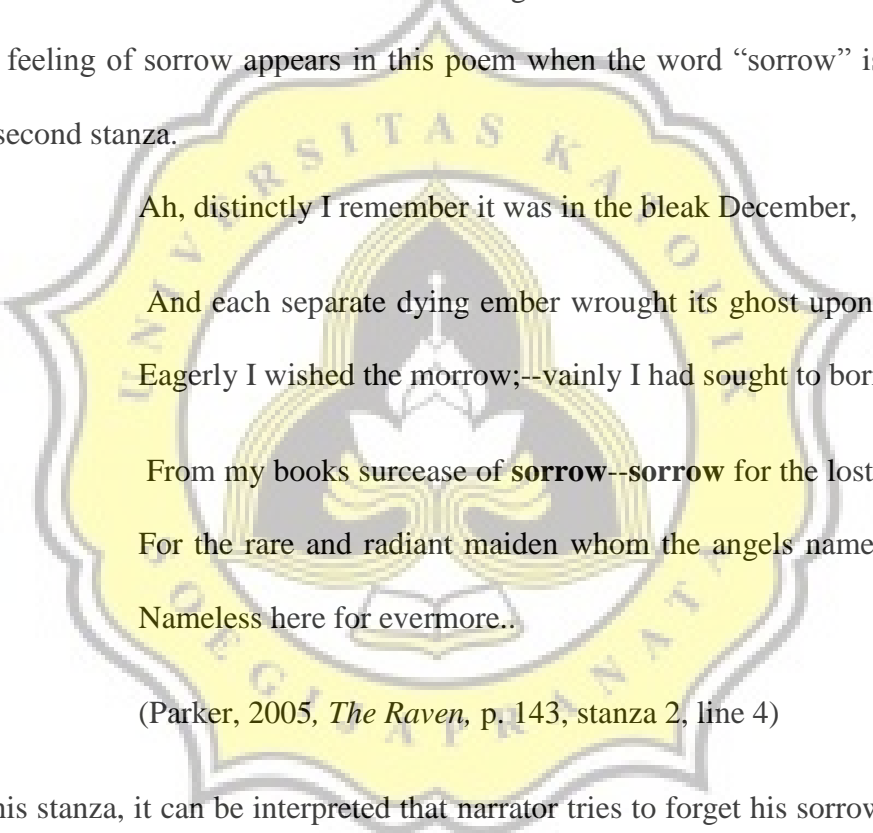
4.1.6. "Dying Ember"

The "dying ember" phrase in "And each separate **dying ember** wrought its ghost upon the floor" (Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 143, stanza 2, line 2) said by the narrator is the phrase that can be meant if the narrator is desperately having hope. In my view, the hope of narrator that he desperately wants to be true is a hope that Lenore will be still alive and will stay with him. I think by saying this phrase the narrator says that he is still looking for his dream of happiness with Lenore when Lenore is dying due to sickness. This reality becomes the ghost that always follows him everytime he sees Lenore when she is dying. He is frightened by the possibility that Lenore can leave him alone because his happy life can be ruined if Lenore dies. Unfortunately, he has to face the reality that Lenore is gone and there is nothing can change the reality. This is the part that relates to Poe's life and makes also become the symbol symbol of his hope. He wished that Virginia did not go to the heaven yet and stayed with him. He really hoped that something could save his beloved wife because he was still dreaming about their future live but the reality hit him very hard. Virginia was died and there was no

chance that she would back to accompany him. The dying hope of the narrator and Poe represents the dreary tones and the unhappy ending. It can show the unhappy and lifeless feeling of the narrator and Poe.

4.1.7. “Sorrow”

In this poem, the feeling of sorrow is actually the main star which plays the biggest role. It happens because the narrator in a deep sorrow due to the loss of his beloved woman until he starts to imagine the medicine to erase his sorrow. The feeling of sorrow appears in this poem when the word “sorrow” is found in the second stanza.



Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow;--vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of **sorrow--sorrow** for the lost Lenore—
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore —
Nameless here for evermore..

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 143, stanza 2, line 4)

In this stanza, it can be interpreted that narrator tries to forget his sorrow but he is still remembering his sorrow. The narrator has emphasized in line 4 that the cause of his sorrow is the death of Lenore. It can be meant that Lenore is someone who really affects the narrator’s life until he is in grief. He is still swimming on his grief until he cannot help himself to imagine the raven that visits him. The narrator’s great sadness because of his heartbreak is related to two things, Poe’s real life and the feeling of people at the time. It is related to Poe’s life because in

his real life, he tried to forget about Virginia's death. He tried to continue his life when he knew that Virginia would die. Unfortunately, he could not help himself to forget about his sorrow. He was still mourning for Virginia and he was also remembering his mothers. I assume that people around Poe at the time had the same feeling of Poe. They were mourning because of the hard life and the disease that came to attack them. The people at the time also experienced the loss of their beloved person due to disease that could not be cured. In here, sorrow does not only become the intuition and subjectivity characteristic but it also represents the desperate and gloomy feeling of Poe and people at Romanticism period due to their conditions.

4.1.8. "Lonely"

The word "lonely" appears in stanza 10 to say that there is no one that comes and sits with the raven to stay with the narrator.

But the raven, sitting **lonely** on the placid bust, spoke only

That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.

Nothing farther then he uttered—not a feather then he fluttered

Till I scarcely more than muttered "Other friends have flown
before—

On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before."

Then the bird said "Nevermore."

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 145, stanza 10, line 1)

In my perception, the word "lonely" does not only refer to the raven who sits alone but this word also refers to the narrator who stays at late alone. The narrator

is in his loneliness and isolation because he wants to ponder about his sorrow alone. When the raven comes, he does not ask the raven to come beside him. He lets the raven to sit in the Pallas and starts to talk to it. There is a distance between the man and the bird that shows that the man wants to be alone in the face of loneliness. This individual feeling is Poe's individualism. Poe did not want Virginia to leave him alone but he did not look for a friend when Virginia had passed away. He was just with himself alone until he died. Possibility, it was because he did not want to be left by his beloved one for the fourth times. The feeling to be alone itself represents the individualism of romanticism. It gives the gloomy feeling because of the unhappiness feeling from being alone.

4.1.9. "Night's Plutonian Shore"

"Night's Plutonian Shore" is a three-word phrase divided into three parts, night, Plutonian, and shore. The word "night" in this phrase becomes the symbol of nature and the symbol of mysterious thing. It can be the symbol of mysterious thing because in the night hour, especially in the late night, the mysterious thing usually happens. The mysterious thing in this poem is the raven that suddenly comes to pay a visit to the narrator. In here, raven becomes the symbol of death. I expect by using the word "night" the narrator wants to say that although he knows Lenore is dying, he does not know when she will die. The narrator can take care of Lenore from dusk to dawn and he can try to keep Lenore safe from death but he cannot give a prediction when exactly Lenore will die. In the poem, it is informed that Lenore can die in the night when the narrator wants to take a rest.

In the poem there is also the word "night" that represents the mysterious thing is related to the symbol of word "Plutonian". Plutonian itself refers to myth

of the underworld's god, Hades. I assume that people always make a relation between Hades and death because of Hades's duty as the god of underworld. In my perception, Hades itself can become the symbol of death. If this god of underworld is mentioned in this phrase, it means that this three-word-phrase is related to death. This symbol of death is also supported by the word "shore" that becomes the last word of this phrase. Shore in this phrase does not only refer to nature due to the meaning of the word that says the land located in the edge of water area but "shore" also refers to the symbol of death, especially in the dying stage. In my understanding, water is the source of life. People are like the fishes that live in this water. If the fish go to the area where it is lacking water, they will be in the dying stage because there is nothing that supports them to stay alive. It makes this word also represents death like two other words. This phrase appears two times in this poem.

The first appearance of this phrase when the narrator says:

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no
craven,

Ghastly grim and ancient Raven wandering from the Nightly
shore—

Tell me what thy lordly name is on the **Night's Plutonian shore!**"

Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, pp. 144-145, stanza 8, line 5)

In this part, I have the understanding that the narrator tries to connect the raven with the night. He asks the raven for its lordy name and it makes people feel the creepiness of raven and think that the raven is the king of night. I consider this part wants to say that night is the time to become allert with death. This part is related to the Poe's life when he was wondering when the death came to take his wife. He could keep his eyes on Virginia during day time but when the night came, he was afraid that death or raven would come when he and his wife took a rest. So. night and raven for Poe were two things that became the symbol of death. The night and death also relate to the condition of environment at the time. It is because for people who lived in the poor condition and dirty environment, night was the war time for them.

The temperature, especially in December, would be extremely low. People who had disease like Virginia were really struggling to live in this temperature. There was no heater or warm blanket that could help them to reduce the coldness. People only waited death to take them away from the coldness. "Night's Plutonian shore" makes it appearance again in the stanza 17.

The second appearance of this phrase can show the narrator's feeling.

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked,
upstarting—

"Get thee back into the tempest and the **Night's Plutonian shore!**

Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!

Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!

Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my
door!”

Quoth the Raven “Nevermore.”

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 147, stanza 17, line 2)

The quotations above seem to show the depression of the narrator. After talking about the idea of night, the narrator tries to get rid the raven forcefully. It can be interpreted that the narrator does not only want the bird to go but he also wishes that his sadness and grief can go with the raven. He wants the raven and his despair felling to go because he is too tired to accept the reality that there is no way back for his Lenore. In here, I find the feeling of desperate that Poe kept when he was watching tuberculosis killed Virginia slowly. He was sad because he felt helplessness. He hoped that the feeling of sadness due to Virginia’s death could go somewhere but this feeling was still on his heart and mind. This feeling also supported him to run to alcohol that offered temporary help for Poe to forget his sadness. Because of the feeling of depression, “Night’s Plutonian shore”, the phrase in this poem is proof of the dark and dreary tones representation.

4.1.10. “Nepenthe”

Nepenthe is the drug which comes from the Greek myth. This drug refers to anti-sorrow. In *The Raven*, this drug makes its appearance in stanza 14 line 4-5 when the narrator gives voice to the raven:

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen
censer

Swung by Seraphim whose foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.

“Wretch,” I cried, “thy God hath lent thee—by these angels he hath
sent thee

Respite—respite and **nepenthe** from thy memories of Lenore;

Quaff, oh quaff this kind **nepenthe** and forget this lost Lenore!”

Quoth the Raven “Nevermore.”

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 146, stanza 14, line 4-5)

The narrator mentions this drug to say that he needs something to erase the pain and the sadness due to the death of his Lenore. Unfortunately, there is nothing that will help him to erase this pain. It makes him in a stage of hallucination. The hallucination's stage can be seen in stanza 14 line 1 of *The Raven* when the narrator says that he smells a kind of perfume fill his room. The narrator thinks that God has helped him to forget his sadness by giving him this drug. In Poe's real life, “nepenthe” is related to the three things: Virginia's sickness, Poe's imagination of tuberculosis drug, and Poe's alcoholism.

Poe had a hope that Virginia's sickness, tuberculosis, could be cured or at least its pain could be erased by some drugs or treatments. It made Poe imagine a drug that could be found to cure Virginia even though the reality said that a drug in 1800s could not cure a bad disease like tuberculosis. There was no proper medicine or treatment available to cure tuberculosis. Poe's financial condition also did not support them to have a better life. It made Poe just wait for Virginia's death and run to alcohol to forget all of his pain. This imaginary drug also contains Poe's dying wish to help Virginia and himself. When Poe could not help Virginia, he was very desperate to find the drug that could cure his pain and

sadness. It is the reason why nepepthe represents dark and dreary tones in this poem.

4.1.11. “Pallas”

The word “Pallas” appears twice in this poem. The first appearance of “Pallas” is in stanza 7 line 5 where the narrator writes “Perched upon a bust of **Pallas** just above my chamber door—“ (Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p.144, stanza 7, line 5). “Pallas” appears for the second time when the narrator writes:

And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting

On the pallid bust of **Pallas** just above my chamber door;

And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon’s that is dreaming,

And the lamp-light o’er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;

And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor

Shall be lifted--nevermore!

(Parker, 2005, *The Raven*, p. 147, stanza 18, line 2)

Stanza 7 and stanza 18 show that from the beginning to the end of the poem, “Pallas” becomes the place where the raven takes a seat and watches the narrator. “Pallas” refers to the myth of Athena. In *The Raven*, Pallas does not represent the wisdom and purity like in the myth of Pallas Athena. This word symbolises the dark characteristic in this poem. It is because in this word’s appearance, this word displays narrator’s depression and irrationality. The narrator says that the bird flies into the room and lands in the bust of Pallas. The

meaning of the Pallas is very contrasting from the meaning of the Raven. The raven that refers to death messenger, bad luck, and darkness is landing to the bust of the goddess of war who becomes the symbol of wisdom, purity, and beautiful woman figure. The fact that the Raven does not move from the top of Pallas's bust from the start to the end of the poem presents that the narrator's rationality has taken over by his sadness so he cannot think to understand the real reason behind the bird's appearance and its message. He thinks that the bird comes to make him feel better due to its wisdom and he can give his trust to it. Pallas and raven in here is related to Poe's life during the dying time of Virginia

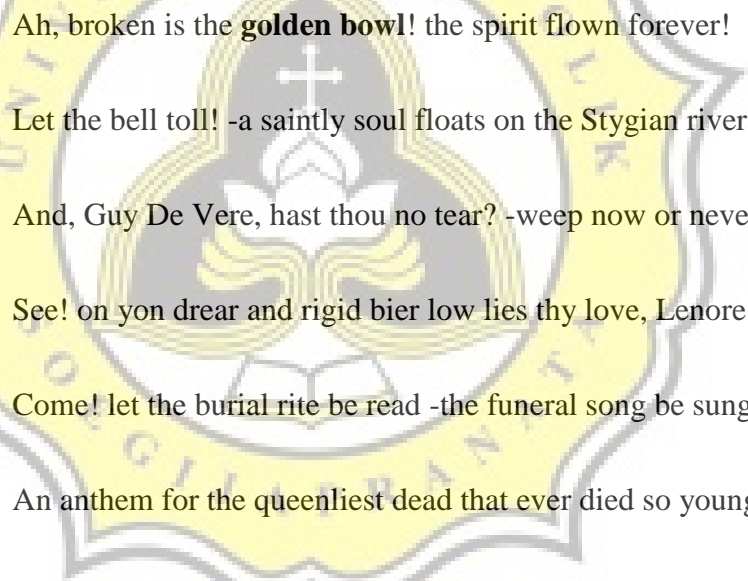
The raven that sits calmly in the Pallas is the tuberculosis. Tuberculosis itself becomes the Virginia's death messenger to Poe. I believe when Poe realized that Virginia had affected by tuberculosis, Poe had known the fact that his wife's life was going to meet the end and there was nothing could prevent it. Poe had experienced the loss because of tuberculosis for twice before so he knew that there was no medicine or treatment could save Virginia. Poe can only watch how painful it is for Virginia to fight to tuberculosis. In Poe's eyes, Virginia, his birth mother, and his foster mother are the Pallas. I think Poe made the raven sit in the Pallas from the beginning to the end of the story to say that the raven or tuberculosis had affected his life from beginning to the end of his life. Poe also wanted to say that all of his women fought with tuberculosis and he recognized tuberculosis as the signal of death because tuberculosis won over his women. The dying time of Poe's women and the hard time of Poe make the myth of Pallas contain dark and dreary tone.

4.2. Words and Phrases that Represent Romanticism Era's Characteristics in *Lenore*

In this section, I analyse the words and phrases that give information about the Romanticism Era characteristics that also represent the characteristics of dark romanticism era in the poem *Lenore* which is made by Poe in 1843 (Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, pp. 193-194)

4.2.1. "Golden Bowl"

The beginning of the poem is opened by the unknown who talks to De Vere. He opens the poem by stating:



Ah, broken is the **golden bowl!** the spirit flown forever!
Let the bell toll! -a saintly soul floats on the Stygian river –
And, Guy De Vere, hast thou no tear? -weep now or never more!
See! on yon drear and rigid bier low lies thy love, Lenore!
Come! let the burial rite be read -the funeral song be sung! –
An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young –
A dirge for her, the doubly dead in that she died so young.

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 193, stanza 1, line 1)

In my opinion, the using of the word "golden" is representing something which gives the promise that this thing will be very precious. The bowl itself is the container to accommodate that precious thing. If the bowl is broken like the bowl in this poem, it means that the thing, which is very expensive and full of

successful promise, cannot be used anymore. The bowl is broken and it is going to be a trash. There is no value anymore from this bowl. It makes me assume that this bowl represents Lenore's life that has to be ended by her sickness and the promise of happiness that must be ended because of Lenore's death. Lenore could be married with Guy De Vere and could have a good family until she is old. Unfortunately, the promise of happiness cannot be fulfilled because she dies when she is so young. This broken future can be related to Poe and Virginia's life.

Based on what Didier (1879) said about Poe and Virginia's marriage life, it seemed that they had a happy marriage. They were completely in love toward each other. I think that they dreamt about growing older together and having children and grandchildren. It was possible because they were at the young age at the time so they could try to make their dream comes true. I also think that they also dreamt about having a better life in a better environment. It is because the condition of environment at the time did not support a good life for a family so I believe that both of them had an imagination about a good environment where their children could live in. Sadly, all of their dreams were vanished when tuberculosis killed Virginia. So, their dreams were broken and it could not be repaired anymore. It brings Poe to express his sadness feeling due to the loss of Virginia and their dreams in the phrase "golden bowl" that can represents the dark, dreary tone and unhappy ending.

4.2.2. "Stygian River"

"Stygian river" in this poem is located in the beginning of the poem when the narrator opens the conversation with Guy De Vere. The unknown narrator forces De Vere to be sad by saying:

Ah, broken is the golden bowl! the spirit flown forever!

Let the bell toll! -a saintly soul floats on the **Stygian river** –

And, Guy De Vere, hast thou no tear? -weep now or never more!

See! on yon drear and rigid bier low lies thy love, Lenore!

Come! let the burial rite be read -the funeral song be sung! –

An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young –

A dirge for her, the doubly dead in that she died so young.

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 193, stanza 1, line 2)

“Stygian river” is categorized as the phrase that represents myth and symbolism aspect. It is because the myth of Stygian river that becomes a gate way from Earth to the Underworld. From my perspective, the narrator uses this river to say that the pure Lenore is crossing the Stygian river to go to the heaven. There is no turning back to Lenore to go to the earth anymore. I also have an opinion that this river symbolizes hatred. It is not because the myth of this river that presents about the myth of Hades and the Underworld but it is because the feeling of hatred to the fact that “a saintly soul’ has passed away. I believe the saintly soul whom narrator talks about is Lenore. The fact that the pure Lenore dies at a very young age makes De Vere upset. De Vere is not only sad but he is also angry about the fact that he could not be together with Lenore anymore. He hates this fact and the narrator knows about it. This abhorance is also felt by Poe when he sit and watched Virginia died because of tuberculosis. There was an evil inside Poe who hated the fact that tuberculosis was killing all of his loved ones and there was

nothing that stop it. This is the reason why Stygian river can appear for dreary tone, dark, and unhappy ending.

From “Stygian river”, I also find the imagination aspect because I can imagine the imagination of environment condition that Poe wants to have at the time. Stygian river in this poem is referring to is the river from Greek myth that becomes the gate for the dead to the Underworld. This river is not a dirty river where no trash can be found and no stinky smell can be detected. This river is very clean until the keeper of this river can easily take the dead to the Underworld by crossing the river with a boat. This river is very different from the real river that Poe saw when he made this poem. The river that Poe saw in his life was the dirty river where people could find trash or garbage. The plants in the river grew wild and made the river dirtier because the waste things were stuck in the plants. It was very difficult to people to cross the river because the boat could be stuck in plant or garbage. The river at that time could not give the oppurtunity to people to cross or enjoy the river. In my opinion, this oppurtunity was something that Poe wanted to have. It can be seen from the second line of the first stanza that says *“Let the bell toll! -a saintly soul floats on the Stygian river –“*. The word “floats” can be the signal that Poe wanted to float in the river by riding a boat. I believe Poe had a fantasy to spend his time with Virginia in a boat or walked the riverwalk. Regrettably, he could not do it because the condition of the river. It was the reason why he decided to write Lenore could be afloat in a river because the river was clean from trash. I also believe that Poe chose Stygian river to be his fantasy river because he had a reason.

Poe's reason was related to the fact that the dirty river contained pathogen that can kill people. In spite of the fact that the river was becoming the life source because it gave water that people needed, this river also killed people because the water of this river contained germ. I think everytime Poe smelt the bad smell of this river and saw the dirty condition, he also saw the promise of death given by the river. In my opinion, Poe would still imagine the river killed people with its poisonous water though the river became clean. It is because river became the symbol of death for Poe. He chose Stygian river to become the river in *Lenore* because in spite of fact that the river was clean, it contained with the souls of death people. It makes Stygian river give the same creepy feeling like the real river did to Poe.

4.2.3. **“And, Guy De Vere, hast thou no tear? -weep now or never more!”**

This phrase appears as the opening of the conversation between the narrator and Guy De Vere. The one who opens this conversation by using this phrase is the narrator when he speaks:

Ah, broken is the golden bowl! the spirit flown forever!

Let the bell toll! -a saintly soul floats on the Stygian river –

And, Guy De Vere, hast thou no tear? -weep now or never more!

See! on yon drear and rigid bier low lies thy love, Lenore!

Come! let the burial rite be read -the funeral song be sung! –

An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young –

A dirge for her, the doubly dead in that she died so young.

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 193, stanza 1, line 3)

From this line, it can be interpreted that the narrator does not only asks De Vere but the narrator also suggests him to cry at that moment. When Guy De Vere does not accept his suggestion, it shows up the individualism and gloomy characteristic. Guy De Vere is in his sadness from losing his lover and it is fine for him to show his sadness to others but the narrator does not see the signal of his sadness. It makes the narrator give him the question. I expect that De Vere is very sad and he is having a will to cry. Even though De Vere wants to shed tears, he also has a will to look strong. I think De Vere has an assumption that if he weeps and seems weak, he will be underestimated by the narrator. He wants nobody to take pity on him. Guy De Vere's desire not to seem weak can represent his individualism despite the reality that he is in the sadness. It has a relation with Poe's life when he was alone after the death of his foster mother and Virginia. When Allan had married again after the death of his late wife, his new wife gave the signal that she did not like Poe. It made Poe decide to leave them. Poe thought that he had to look strong because he did not want to be pitied by them and he started to live alone. He did not look for a help but he looked for a new life. After the death of Virginia, Poe did the same thing again. He did not look for a help and a companion. Sadly, the loneliness created by himself led Poe to run into alcohol. Based on Poe's life, I see the individualism but full of despair and sad feeling that Poe has experienced through the man's character of his poem

4.2.4. “Lenore”

“Lenore” is a girl name that becomes the title of this poem. This name also appears in stanza 1 line 4 and stanza 3 line 3. The person who mentions this name is the unknown narrator.

Ah broken is the golden bowl! the spirit flown forever!

Let the bell toll!—a saintly soul floats on the Stygian river

And, Guy De Vere, hast *thou* no tear?—weep now or never more!

See! on yon drear and rigid bier low lies thy love, **Lenore!**

Come! let the burial rite be read—the funeral song be sung!—

An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young—

A dirge for her the doubly dead in that she died so young.

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 193, stanza 1, line 4)

The narrator mentions this name again for twice in his part of conversation. In his part, he is replying Guy De Vere because he has an argument about Lenore’s death with Guy De Vere. He states his argument by saying:

Peccavimus; but rave not thus! and let a Sabbath song

Go up to God so solemnly the dead may feel so wrong!

The sweet **Lenore** hath “gone before,” with Hope, that flew beside

Leaving thee wild for the dear child that should have been thy
bride—

For her, the fair and *debonair*, that now so lowly lies,

The life upon her yellow hair but not within her eyes—

The life still there, upon her hair—the death upon her eyes.

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, pp. 193-194, stanza 3, line 3)

I guess Lenore in this poem becomes the symbol of Guy De Vere's light. When Lenore disappears from Guy De Vere's life, he has lost his light and guidance. Guy De Vere tries to accept the reality that his light is disappeared. He is almost succes to comfort his heartbreak but he still do not want to call her name. It makes Lenore represents dreary tone and unhappy ending. This symbolitation relates to the Poe's life. After Virginia's death, Poe did not walk in the right path. He lost his self by running to the alcohol. He thought that there was no guidance that led him to the right path and he fely very sad to find the right path. I also see the imagination that Poe had about Virginia.

In my preception, Poe imagined Virginia would grow to be an elegant lady who supported and helped him. In reality, although Virginia was a graceful person, she was still a teenager when Poe decided to marry her. She was still a 13-year-old-girl who married with her cousin who was 14 years older than her. I do not think that Virginia was an elegant lady in Poe's imagination. I think at Virginia's age at the time, Virginia still did not have an idea about how hard life it was because she was still in the age of enjoying life. When Virginia became Mrs. Poe, she had to act older than her age. It made her need Poe to help and lead her. Though Poe was happy to do it, he still imagined Virginia was the one who supported him. Moreover, there was no the figure of an elegant lady that Poe had in his mind when Virginia suffered from tuberculosis. Due to her sickness, she

could not give her full support and could not help Poe because she was the one who needed it from Poe. It made Poe create the imagination of older Virginia that could not be happened due to Virginia's death.

4.2.5. "Death"

The word "death" appears twice in *Lenore*. The first time is when the Guy De Vere replies to the narrator:

"Wretches! ye loved her for her wealth and hated her for her pride,

"And when she fell in feeble health, ye blessed her—that she died!

"How shall the ritual, then, be read?—the requiem how be sung

"By you—by yours, the evil eye,—by yours, the slanderous tongue

"That did to **death** the innocent that died, and died so young?"

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 193, stanza 2, line 5)

The second time "death" appears is in the part of the narrator's answer to De Vere in the next stanza.

Peccavimus; but rave not thus! and let a Sabbath song Go up to

God so solemnly the dead may feel so wrong!

The sweet Lenore hath "gone before," with Hope, that flew beside

Leaving thee wild for the dear child that should have been thy
bride—

For her, the fair and *debonair*, that now so lowly lies,

The life upon her yellow hair but not within her eyes—

The life still there, upon her hair—the **death** upon her eyes.

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, pp. 193-194, stanza 3, line 7)

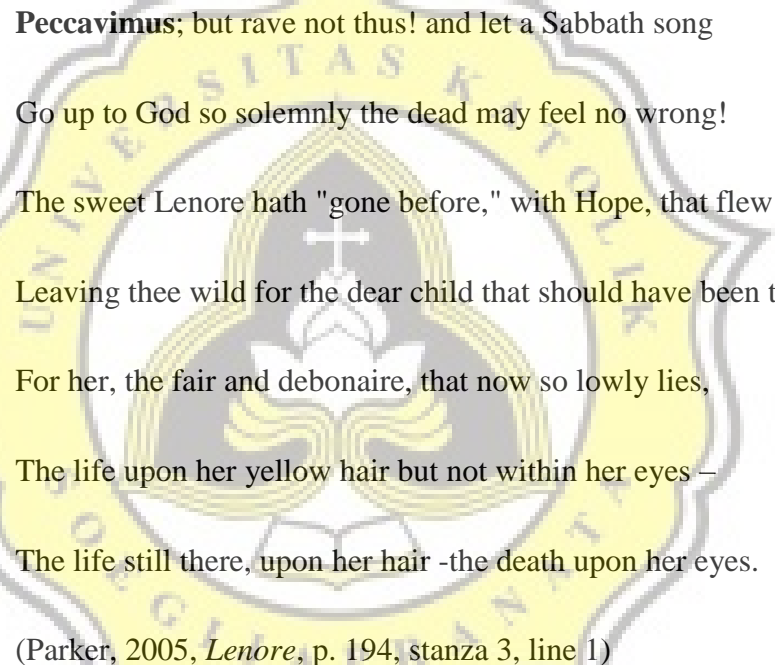
In the second stanza, Guy De Vere states the death happens to the pure and young Lenore meanwhile the narrator says that the death exists on her eyes. The death that De Vere says is the death that natural happens to human being. He refers to the end of Lenore's life. This death is different with the death that the narrator means in the next stanza. I take the assumption that the narrator's phrase does not relate to the death of Lenore but it relates to the condition of Lenore when she is sick. It is because although the narrator sees Lenore still alive, when the narrator takes a look at her eyes he knows that her spirit is gone. The narrator says this fact twice in the stanza three when the narrator implies it in the previous phrase, "*The life upon her yellow hair but not within her eyes-*".

I guess the reason why the narrator says it twice is because he sees the death in Lenore's eyes for two times. The first time happens when Lenore knows that she is diagnosed with tuberculosis and the second time refers when she feels that she is going to die soon. Lenore's spirit of life is decreasing by time to time when she is sickness and then her spirit is died when she knows nothing can help her. Possibility, this was the death that Poe saw in Virginia's eyes. In my belief, Poe supported Virginia with the hope that everything was going be fine and she was going to be cured. Sadly, Virginia knew the reality that she was going to leave Poe because she could feel tuberculosis killed her slowly. She also knew that there was no medical treatment that could cure her. Even if there was a medicine or medical treatment, the condition of environment at the time, that I have written in chapter two, could bring other diseases that can kill her. It was the

reason why although she smiled and acted happy, there was no hope and no spirit of life on her eyes. This was the death that Poe met in Virginia's eyes when she was still alive. This reason made "death" represent the gloomy feeling, dark, and dreary tone.

4.2.6. "Peccavimus"

"Peccavimus" appears in stanza 3 line 1 when the unknown narrator says to De Vere:



Peccavimus; but rave not thus! and let a Sabbath song
Go up to God so solemnly the dead may feel no wrong!
The sweet Lenore hath "gone before," with Hope, that flew beside,
Leaving thee wild for the dear child that should have been thy bride -
For her, the fair and debonaire, that now so lowly lies,
The life upon her yellow hair but not within her eyes -
The life still there, upon her hair -the death upon her eyes.
(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 194, stanza 3, line 1)

I think the unknown narrator says this word to symbolize the responsibility and punishment that De Vere has to have. In the narrator's opinion, he thinks Lenore's death is the man's fault and he wants the man to take responsibility. The reason why the narrator thinks that Lenore's death is the man's fault because the man knows that Lenore is going to die but he does nothing to prevent it. I suspect by taking the responsibility, it means that man has to take the punishment. The feeling of sadness and unhappiness due to Lenore's death are the punishment that

De Vere has to have for his entire life. This kind of responsibility was also felt by Poe. Poe realized when his wife was positive having tuberculosis, he knew that she would die.

I believe on Poe's mind he had thought the ways to cure the dying Virginia because he thought that it was his responsibility as a husband to save his lovely wife. Sad to say, he could not do anything to make it happen. It happened because at the time it was very hard to maintain the healthy condition due to the situation of dirty environment and Poe's economy condition. Poe just stayed by Virginia's side and watched her death. I think that at the time Poe felt that he was an evil because he did not prevent his wife's death. It made Poe was in a despair until he wanted to take the punishment to be unhappy for his life. This is the reason why the word "Peccavimus" bears the dark and gloomy because it pushes someone to feel despair and sad.

4.2.7. "Hope"

In *Lenore*, the word "Hope" appears in the third stanza when narrator to replies Guy De Vere.

Peccavimus; but rave not thus! and let a Sabbath song

Go up to God so solemnly the dead may feel no wrong!

The sweet Lenore hath "gone before," with **Hope**, that flew beside,

Leaving thee wild for the dear child that should have been thy bride -

For her, the fair and debonaire, that now so lowly lies,

The life upon her yellow hair but not within her eyes -

The life still there, upon her hair -the death upon her eyes.

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 194, stanza 3, line 3)

When I read the phrase "*The sweet Lenore hath "gone before," with Hope, that flew beside*" (stanza 3, line 3), the word "Hope" with capital "H" attract to me to think more about its real meaning. From my perceptive, this word refers to the Guy De Vere. I do not refer to his body but I refer to his soul and love that accompany Lenore to the heaven. The narrator sees this fact so he gives the capital H when he says the word "hope" to respect De Vere. De Vere can say that he accepts the reality that Lenore is gone but he still feels heartbroken. He is in sadness and despair to believe that Lenore is happy and waiting for him in the heaven.

"Hope" in this phrase can also symbolizes Lenore and De Vere's wish to be happy together in a marriage. It can be proven in stanza 3 line 4 when the narrator continues the previous line with the phrase "Leaving thee wild for the dear child that should have been thy bride -". I think that "the dear child" in this line refers to the hope of marriage that De Vere and Lenore try to make it happens. Sadly, their hope cannot be come true because of the death of Lenore. It makes their dream becomes Lenore's friends to go to heaven. In my opinion, "hope" also represents Poe's wish because I believe that Poe and Virginia also hope to have a better life and a child. I think that Poe tried to make a better life for them even if it was hard with his job at the time. He did not give up on their dreams and he still worked to make it happen. Unfortunately, their wish of better life could not be fulfilled due to the condition of the environment and the death of

Virginia. This word contains Poe's feeling of unhappy and lifeless after the depart of Virginia. It makes this word represents dreary tones and unhappy ending.

4.2.8. "From Grief and Groan"

The phrase is located in Guy De Vere's part when he wants to talk to the unknown narrator for the last time.

"Avaunt! to-night my heart is light. No dirge will I upraise,

"But waft the angel on her flight with a Paeon of old days!

"Let *no* bell toll!—lest her sweet soul, amid its hallowed mirth,

"Should catch the note, as it doth float - up from the damnéd Earth.

"To friends above, from fiends below, the indignant ghost is riven—

"From Hell unto a high estate far up within the Heaven—

"**From grief and groan**, to a golden throne, beside the King of Heaven."

(Parker, 2005, *Lenore*, p. 194, stanza 4, line 7)

From the last stanza, I interpret that De Vere believes he has to pass his lowest point of life to reach heaven. De Vere thinks that the lowest point of life is the time when he is in very deep despair or sadness of his life because of his late Lenore. When I see the phrase "From grief and groan", I believe the despair or sadness that De Vere wants to say is not the feeling that can be easily erased and forgotten. It is the strong feeling when he can have a mind to give up of his life and commit suicide. This strong feeling of sadness and pain can make De Vere

yell because he can not bear this heavy feeling. It is also proven by De Vere when he says “From Hell unto a high estate far up within the Heaven –“ in stanza 4 line 6. This line shows that the feeling of grief, that makes him in the lowest stage of life, tortures him like a hell. The feeling of sadness and pain that De Vere has to experience refers to the life of Poe.

I expect that the pain and sadness in this phrase refer to three things in Poe's life: Poe's hard life, tuberculosis, and the death of his beloved women. It refers to Poe's hard life because when I take a look at biography of Poe, I find that he was struggling in his life after leaving Allan's family. I can imagine how hard it was for Poe after he decided to leave his comfort zone. He had lose everything and tried too hard to start a new life. He was still struggling to have a proper life even after he married Virginia. I think the cause of his hard life came from the environment and situation at the time which did not support his dreams at all. Even after Poe worked to earn money very hard, he still did not escape from poverty. It was because the salary or wages that Poe had earned was little and everything was expensive so Poe did not have enough money to cover all of his daily need and it made him suffer with poverty. This phrase also refers to tuberculosis. The pain caused by tuberculosis did not only come from the pain that Virginia felt but it also came from sadness that Poe had when he watched Virginia suffered and died because of this disease. Poe could do anything to prevent the death because the environment condition at the time, he could never forget the pain and sadness that came from the death of his beloved one. Poe really put his gloomy feeling in this phrase.